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## New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-British politics: Meeting of Tories st the Cariton Club; speech by Lord Salisbury.

The new Premier's bold stroke of policy.

Riots in Amsterdam; 20 killed and 80 wounded. \_\_\_ Crafton winner of the Steward's Bolligerout Mexicans. \_\_\_ The disressed Labrador fishermen.

Congress.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Confirmations in executive session. House: Continued disagreement on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. \_\_\_\_\_ In committee: Postponement of action on the New-York Harbor Commission until December. — The Bonded Warehouse bill. — Fate of the surplus resolu-

DOMESTIC.-Important evidence given against Spies and Schwab, the Chicago Anarchista. Judge Stoddart's recent charge to a jury on the rights of boycotters denounced in the course of a trial in New-Hayen. — William B. O'Connor murdered his mistress at Lawrence, Mass. === Two Dwyer horses won at Saratoga. === Canadian detectives alleged to have been watching the Chicago Anarchists. — Argument on the taxation of National Bank shares before Judge Wallace at Syraouse. Racing at Washington Park. Interview with Sergeant Brainard, of the Greely Arctic Expedition, on the charges of

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Knights of Labor supported by cigar manufacturers. - Preparations for H. O. Thompson's funeral. === Receiver for Kaibfleisch's Sons. — The Subway contract signed. — Municipal council of the League vielded to Patrick Egan. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Tolu, Nat Goodwin, Ferona, The Bard, Witch, Referee. — Pittsburgs defeated by the Mete, Cincinnatis by Brooklyns. — Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 73.43 cents. Stocks generally dull small fluctuations, closing irregular and un-

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair with almost stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday t Highest, 85°; lowest, 70°; average,

Silver dropped 3-16 d. yesterday in London and now is quoted at 43 1-4 d. per ounce. This is a decrease in its value of 1-2 d. in two days. Is there no bottom to be reached ! If there is not, presently it will cease to be a problem how to keep gold and silver side by side, and the silver men will have to bend their energies to keep their precious metal and copper

The letter of the president of the Chamber of Commerce to the Hon. A. S. Hewitt ought to settle all question as to what the mercantile interests of this community really want; and that is, an appropriation to be expended in improving the harbor, upon such plans as the Secretary of War may approve. This should provide sufficient safeguards against jobbery. The matter, however, goes over until Congress meets in December. By that time, possibly, the bill, the Chamber of Commerce's wishes and Mr. Hewitt may be able to agree.

Lord Salisbury, England's new Premier, has given his followers, as well as his opponents, a surprise. According to THE TRIBUNE'S special telegrouns he intends to hold Parliament in session through August, until the estimates are settled, and then to dismiss it until spring. This would give him five months at least for something to turn up to interest the people beside the Irish question. Unfortunately a long August session carried into September would interfere with the grouse and partridge shooting, and Lord Salisbury's plan is not received with universal favor.

The trouble between the Knights of Labo and the Progressive eigurnakers has reached a litter stage. Two Knights of Labor yesterday entered the cigar factory of Levy Bros. and annonneed that the men who would not "stick ' to the Knights' organization could find employ ment elsewhere. At this 450 cigarmakers left their places, and later resolved that "as Ameri can citizous" they would not submit to such dictation , and they sent word to the firm (which favors the Knights) that they must be protected in their rights. The merits of this quarrel are various; but it is a distinct gain to the com munity when 450 American citizens protest so emphatically against the commands of the Walking Delegate, whether he appears singly or to pairs.

With Hubert O. Thompson removed from his path it is hardly worth while to charge Mayor Grace to cast away ambition. The control of the County Democracy seems within his grasp so-called citizens' movements are ready to spring into being at his command, and natural ly Mr. Grace is credited with thinking that he may be his own successor. The Mayor's pos as a reformer in days past was not correct in the politically artistic eyes of well-informed citfrom and if he should assume it again it would be simply ludicrous. The unexplained rela tions between the firm of Grant & Ward and Mr. Grace would contribute to make it so, ever if his official record were immaculate,

The telegraph wires may not come down for a long time yet; but the contract between the Bubway Commission and the Consolidated Electrical Subway Company has been signed. When the trouble will appear in the courts is still uncertain; probably it will be soon. But it must be admitted that the company has bound itsulf the work by a cast-iron contract which, if faithfully executed, practically keeps the ander taking within the control of the Commi ture of the agreement is certainly submitable. When the company's dividends exceed 10 per cent on the capital invested the surplus

is to be divided between the company, the tele-graph people and the city. The trouble will be to have the company carry it out. Something like it has been tried before and failed. See the case of the Union Ferry Company.

The Commission to find out if certain Indiana in the Northwest cannot be persuaded to go elac-where seems admirably composed to deal with this question fairly. Bishop Whipple certainly would not countenance taking any advantage of the red men; and if report can be believed the Grand Portage, Mille Lac and other aborigines would like their new reservation better than the present one. That is quite possible; yet what guarantee is there that they would not presently be "moved on" from the White Earth Reservation ? Of course, if every Indian should receive 160 acres of land and the title thereto which he could not alienate, he would be safe enough. But will the Commission have the nerve to recommend such a plan for Congress : or would Congress approve it in case it were proposed ?

## A CURIOUS COMPLAINT.

A "Member of Congress" who did not need to conceal his name, since he only says distinctly what many other Democrats have been saying with more emphasis and sulphurous empellishment, sets forth in a long letter in The Herald the grounds of the Democratic complaint against President Cleveland. The shortcomings of the party in Congress had been pointed out, and it had been shown that the party had broken many pledges, had dene no good and some mischief, and had been prevented from doing great and irreparable mischief only by the steadfast opposition of Republicans. But the "Member of Congress" replies that the blame does not lie with Congress, but with the President. It was his duty to be the leader of his party; "not to plant himself on an ideally perfect policy and let the party go to pieces, but to bring it to an agreement upon a course which, if not ideally the best, should yet be in the line of its duty to the country." Instead, President Cleveland has taken an attitude " of suspicion and of contemptuous opposition—the attitude of a schoolmaster." He has "isclated himself from the leading minds of his party in Congress"; has not influenced ten votes in the House on any question"; his "narrow and ill-informed mind has pever tried to grasp the opinions of the whole country"; he "thinks men who do not agree with him are either insincere or lacking sense"; he keeps "a cross-roads lawyer from Arkansas in the Attorney-General's office"; and "it is natural that he should despise a party whose master he thinks himself. But he is deceived." So the "Member of Congress concludes that his associates are "no doubt often ill-informed and prejudiced, and moved unduly perhaps by the supposed needs or demands of their localities," but "they cannot be bullied."

Does it occur to any of those who helped elect Mr. Cleveland that all this was precisely what Republicans urged as one of the chief objections to his election? He was "a man of narrow and ill-informed mind," Republicans told the country; his party was not fit to be trusted by itself, and he entirely lacked the qualities and the training to become a competent or safe leader of such a party. Was not all this true? If it was, why did Democrate want to elect such a man? They must have known, itsleed, some of them said openly, that Mr. Cleveiand's exceeding unfitness, matching so lamentably the unfitness and untrustworthiness of his party, would make his election a terrible disaster to Democracy. But the party was so absurdly unfit that it worked for him and brought upon itself the disaster, nevertheless. Why? Because it has but one effective motive-insatiable hunger and consuming thirst. It saw disgrace and disaster a little way off, but Federal pap within reach, and it went for the pap regardless of the disgrace and impending ruin. Of course such a party deserves such a President. It needed a great leader, but contemptuously spurned the men who might have taken that place. Instead, it set up a man of whom little was known ex cept that he knew little.

So the party has its reward. This member of Congress says : " We are all going home to our constituents in a few days, and we go there, not boasting of what the Democratic Administration has accomplished, but excusing as well as we may be able its failures and mistakes." That tells only a corner of the truth. Nine-tenths of the time of Democratic memhere, when they go before their constituents, will have to be spent, not in excusing failures of the Administration, but in apologizing for the crimes of Congress. That is the especial difficulty. Had Democrats in Congress been fit for their trust, they would not have needed a leader to save them from themselves. They were not fit, did need such a leader, spitefully drove out of place and influence the only men they had who were in any degree capable of wise leadership, and have been going to the bad ever since. Now they whine because Mr. Cleveland was not large enough and wise enough to make his party decent in spite of

EDITOR CUTTING'S GRIEVANCES The imprisonment of Mr. Cutting in Mexico does not appear on the surface to involve any unwarrantable violation of the rights of American citizenship. The accounts that have been given of the transaction are contradictory and the official information which may be furnished by the State Department at the request of Congress may alter the aspect of the case; but the facts so far as they have been disclosed justify the action of the Mexican officials. The version of the affair which the American press has received has been derived, however, mainly from Mexican sources and may not be trustworthy.

Mr. Cutting, while an American citizen, lives in the Mexican town El Paso del Norte, and edits and publishes a newspaper called El Centinela. In this journal, which is printed in the Spanish language, be attacked a rival named Medina, who had issued a prospectus for the publication of another newspaper. He denounced the new enterprise as a scheme for swindling advertisers. Medina promptly had recourse to a Moxican court and forced his assailant to sign a retraction. Mr. Cutting immediately crossed the Rio Grande and published in an American newspaper known as The El Paso Herald a card reiterating his assertion that Medina was a swindler. What was the precise nature of the proceedings on which the original arrest was made we are not informed, but it is evident from Mr. Cutting's own letter in Ihe El Paso Herald that he repeated in the American journal charges which he had withdrawn the same day in a Mexican court. He was arrested a second time on Mexican soil and kept in jail a month, when he was offered by the Supreme Court of Chihushua his freedom upon bail. This he is reported to have refused on the ground that he had appealed to the United States Government for redress. He still remains in prison, the intervention of the State Department on his behalf not having proved successful. This delay in procuring his elease is attributed to non-compliance by the local authorities in Chihushus with orders received from the Mexican Government,

This may be an inadequate account of this affair, but it is the best one we have been able

to obtain. Superficially judged, it would appear to be a case over which the Mexican authorities had primary jurisdiction. Mr. Cutting's residence and occupation were on the Mexican side of the river. The libel was first printed and retracted there; and it was subsequently re-printed in an American journal circulated on both sides of the river. The sale of the American journal on the Mexican side exposed him to the penalty for repeating the libel, and unless there was some irregularity in the criminal relating to the two cruisers and two gunboats proceedings, it is difficult to perceive what ground the United States Government would have for intervention, especially as his rights of domicile were on Mexican soil. Mr. Bennet has just been heavily fined in an English court for a libel published in New-York on MI. Field; and the ground of action is the circulation in London of the New-York journal containing the alleged libel. The Mexican courts would have jurisdiction in like manuer over this libel case. As an American citizen residing in Mexico Mr. Cutting would have the right to insist upon being tried promptly and fairly, or else to demand immediate release. The officials in Mexico have been repeatedly charged with imprisoning Americans and neglecting to bring them to trial; but this does not seem to have been Mr. Cutting's grievance. As for the matter of primary right of jurisdiction the facts are apparently on the Mexican side.

A VEXATIOUS DELAY.

The Court of Appeals is not the kind of tribinal which can be hurried. Especially when defining and interpreting law for the establish ment of a precedent, it is reluctant to move without the fullest investigation. This is commendable enough, though for many reasons the delay in rendering a decision in Jachne's case is vexatious and unfortunate. If the District-Attorney ever was warranted in proceeding with the other cases before having the Penal Code question settled, he certainly is not in view of this delay. When the appellate court requires months to examine and determine such a point of law, he may be excused for not desiring to act hastily.

When Judge Barrett confided Jaehne's case into the jury's hands, he had kept so clear a head and so cool a temper that there was no hope for the prisoner in the event of a verdict against him except in the attack upon the indictment, That was not to be lightly dismissed. In deciding whether the indictment should be brought under the Penal Code, as the prosecution claim, or under the Consolidated act, as the defence claim, the Court of Appeals is placed in the embarrassing position of having to declare that the letter of the law is in violation of its spirit, or else that there exists for the punishment of the one crime deemed so wicked and dangerous as to be specially denounced in the State Constitution no general and sufficient law. Either the provisions of the Code are applicable to offences of bribery in New-York City, or the law regards bribery in an Alderman as less penal than in a referee who has charge of a petty private controversy over the price of a hat. The defence, however, plant themselves firmly on the text of the statute and say, "This is the way the law reads." We had hoped they would be waved aside with the healthy decision that technical interpretations frequently deteat the very object a statute has in view,

It looks as if Jaehne will have served a con siderable part of his sentence before his companions in crime are sent to bear him company Such creatures as these indicted men care nothin for the loss of reputation, or rather, never having had any they are not sensitive of their prescut conspicuous want of it. If two years is fixed as the length of their prospective terms instead of ten, they will feel that their fight has not been in vain.

HUNT TOE RASCALS DOWN.

The attempt to produce a murderous explosion on board the steamer, which was conveying the Brazilian Prince and his party must not be passed over merely because it failed. The anonymous letter sent to the Sea Beach Railroad Company may have been part of a practical joke, of which the bottle with the lighted fuse was the complement; but such practical jokes deserve the reward of the penitentiary almost as much as serious conspiracies. The probability that this was a stupid piece of fun, however, is not great. The fact that the fuse was burning when discovered goes far to indicate that the bottle actually contained deadly explosives, and that the intention of those who put it there was muiderous. The fact that this villary was undertaken while the champions of dynamite in Chicago are on trial for their lives further shows the necessity of dealing promptly and vigorously with the pestilent scoundrels who advocate anarchy and seassination in this city.

The revelations which have been made in the trial at Chicago show that the Anarchists have been in dead carnest. Their conspiracy has had extensive ramifications. They have no doubt had and still have affiliated branches in this city. Some of the most loud-mouthed Anarchists in fact have bad their training here, and there is no doubt that bombs have been made, if not used, here also. It is possible that the local An archists deliberately arranged the attempt upon the life of the Brazilian Prince in the expectation that the success of the crime would react upon the Chicago trials, by alarming and terrifying the public. They are silly enough to reseon in that way, but they, of course, do not know that the American people cannot be soured. They may, however, be roused to indignation, and that is the case now, and therefore it is that they demand the most energetic measures on the part of the police and the law officers, to the end that the dynamite assassins may be taken and put on trial for the infamous deed they have attempted. It is becoming more evident every day that some of these desperate criminals will have to be hanged, to make it plain to all whom it may concern that it is the fixed intention of the citizens of this Republic to maintain law and order and to put down anarchy with a strong hand.

THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN NAVY.

At last the Cleveland Administration, having lone its best to discredit the four steel cruisers built as the beginning of a modern navy by the Arthur Administration, has decided to build some perfect, model war vessels of its own. It will succeed, if a treatise on shipbuilding written by Secretary Waitney and handed to Commodore Walker will build them. What these two experts do not know about shipbuilding certainly cannot be worth knowing.

When Mr. Whitney entered the Navy Department ou March 5 of last year he found authority granted by the act of Congress of March 3 to build two cruisers and two gunboats. This authority had been given in pursuance of the recommendations of his predecessor and the operative clause of the law had been framed at the Navy Department. The authorization was intended to carry out in part the policy of the Naval Advisory Board, of which Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson was president. This board and the Construction and Engineering Bureaus had, during the previous year, prepared plans of the ships which the Department desired to build, including among others plans of two 3,600-ton cruisers, a 1,600-ton gunbest and an 800-ton gunboat, which are the four vessels which Congress concluded to authorise. These war-ships were to be built upon American designs, prepared after a knowledge obtained by the Advisory Board of the heat versels of a

similar character built for any country. It is to support the best man for the Appeals bengh, safe to say that within stray days after Secre-tary Whitney went into office he might, exer-cleing all due precautions, have advertised for proposals for the construction of the two cruis-ers and the two gunboats. But he made it his first business to assail the four vessels then under construction and to bankrupt Mr. Roach, so that he would not interfere with the Administration's plans by bidding on any more ships.

For carrying out the instructions of Congress

Mr. Whitney appointed a private Advisory Board, headed by Commodore Walker, who had ne knowledge whatever of naval construction. Of course this board understood that its first business was to reject the American designs already prepared by the previous Advisory Board. This was promptly done, and during over sixteen months Mr. Whitney has been trying to induce his board to prepare plans on which he could venture to build ships of his own. He has written to them many letters rhetorically laying down principles of shipbuilding for their guidance; but the keels of the ships have not been laid. We are now informed that he has summoned the board and that they are to remain in session through the heated period until the final designs are ready. It has been arranged, however, that the ships are to be built according to designs purchased in England; of course the contractors are to guarantee the estimated horse power and eighteen and three-quarter knots sea speed. To obtain such a guarantee Mr. Whitney has thoroughly committed himself, and the country is to have, so he promises, cruisers equal to the best produced by other nations." The public after sixteen months of inaction is naturally impatient to have the performance begin, and to see the English-American navy take the seas on its trial trips, like the Dolphin, in search of a great storm."

"A GOOD SKIN POWDER."

writer in the current number of Babyhood treats of practical subject which concerns not only babes and sucklings but human beings of larger growth. The subject is skin powder. The writer tells how to make " a good skin powder." He asserts that the good skin powder to which in his phisanthropy he directs the attention of whom it may concern will produce " the most soothing effect " on hives nettle-rash and other minor skin affections. This is important if true, and Attorney-General Garland ought to buy himself a copy of the July Babyhood without delay. For Garland's skin, as everybody knows, has been in a terrible state for some months It was doubtless pretty thick when his countrymen without distinction of party began to disgellate him, but to-day what there is left of it-he has been pretty thoroughly excoriated-must be uncom ly sore to the touch. With what joy, therefore, Mr. Cleveland's reform Attorney-General will cut the leaves of the July Babyhood and learn how to provide nimself with a good skin powder-a skin powder warranted to produce a soothing effect.

And then there is Fagin, of The Times. He is per onally interested in skin powder. No sooner had he perused the report of the Congressional Pan-Electric Committee than he broke out all over with a nettle rash. In order to appreciate how awfully nettled the rash was one had only to glance at The Times's comments upon the report. Possibly Fagin's skin has become too much inflamed to be soothed even by the most consummate of powders. But it would be unwise of him not to give the one mentioned in Babyhood a fair trial. Two or three barrels of it judiciously applied may secure for his skin a composure which it has not known since that plainspoken Pan-E'ectric Committee reported.

And if we are not greatly mistaken, Collector Hedden will be found promptly and eagerly availlog himself of the information furnished by Babyhood. It is pretty well understood in politico-medical-civil-service reform - public - office - is- a-publictrust circles that the Collector's skin is thin, sens tive, red and bruised. The Mugwumps have been bruising it a good deal ever since he took office, and when last reported it was sadly discolored. What kind and thoughtful friend will place Baby hood in Mr. Hedden's bands, having first marked with a blue pencil the timely and beneficent arti-

cle on " a good skin powder "1 If the gentiemen mentioned find that the powde meets the best expectation, it would be only common gratitude for them to unite in a certificate, to pe published in the next number of Babyhood, attesting its merits. The article would be rendered additionally graphic if it could be illustrated pictures of the respective skins before and after being treated with the powder.

Apparently it is time for the Senate to investigate the question whether the official record of Congress is trustworthy. Another "mistake," so-called, turns up in the House, at which nobody is surprised, nor does anybody expect any longer that Speaker Carlisle will take measures to have the ord made honest and faithful. But here comes The Congressional Record of July 25, which states, page 7,960, that Senator Butler moved to strike out the entire clause providing for small silver notes from the Sundry Civil bill, and "the motion was agreed to." But correspondents telegraph fro Washington that nevertheless the motion was not agreed to, and the clause remains in the bill as it was finally passed by the Senate. It would seem to be in order for the Senate to ascertain whether the record in that body is to be manufactured to please certain members as the record of House proceed ings appears to be. If there is a screw loose in the printing office, so that the reports of neither House can be got correctly printed, possibly the Senate can bring some remedy to bear.

"Here in Albany plotted Shanahan and Cleveland to employ 500 extra men on the canal in This grave indictment of high Democratic public officials THE TRIBUNE lately transferred to its columns as originating with The Albany Times. It should, however, have been credited to The Watertown Times, which made use of the words in course of an article on " Historic We may casually add that our Watertown contem porary repeatedly made the same charge during the campaign of 1884, and that when we went to press this merning the charge had not yet been withdrawn.

Secretary Endicott has at last broken silence on the fisheries question. As the representative of New-England in the Cabinet, it has been considered unaccountable that he should have allowed the Administration to adopt a policy hostile to the fishing interests, of whose needs and wrongs be must be cognizant. "Why has not the Secretary of War said a good word for American fishermen ?" has been asked again and again on the New-England coast. Not one word of protest was heard from him during the period of negotiations and bargaining with the British Minister, and the outrages to which Yankee fishermen have been subjected on the Dominion coast have been passed over in silence by this chosen representative of New-England. But now he finds his tougue when a reporter asks him if there is to be war with "Don't you think," he says, "that it would be rather ridiculous to make war on Mexico for the sake of one man when we have tamely submitted for the last two months to the indignities of Canada upon hundreds of our citizens?" That is an incisive question, betokening sympathy on the part of one member of the Administration with American citizens whose rights are imperilled; or rather it would seem appreciative and kind, if the reporter did not add that the Secretary spoke ironically. Irony, indeed! We fear the fishing fleet cannot count even upon the Massachusetts member of the Cabinet.

aThe Tree Times remarks of Charles Daniels of Buffalo, who has been mentioged for the Republican comination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, that " there is not probably an abler or more uprignt Judge in the State." This assurance, instead of winning The Ution Observer to support Mr. Daniels, simply draws from it the observation : " So much the better. It will give us all the more eatisfaction to defeat him (Daniels) with an able and upright man who is a Democrat." It looks as if The Obserter was so firmly wedded to the idol familiarly known as offensive partisanship as to be unwilling

whatever his name may prove to be, simply bees this best man is going to be nominated by the publicans. It's a sad world.

Mr. Garland is to be credited with presence of mind in boldly resolving nover again to read a newspaper. Here is a cold-blooded Western journal that con-trasts Sir Charles Dilke's conduct with the Attorney-General's, remarking that the ruined English an knew when he had lost his character and promptly retired from public life, whereas Mr. Gar-land has been less sensitive. We have frequently spoken plainly of the Attorney-General's disreput ble connection with telephone jobbers, speculato and strikets; but this comparison seems to us un-necessarily cruel. Mr. Garland ought to be ejected from the Cabinet, since he refuses to relieve the President of his presence there, but it is putting the case strongly to refer to Sir Charles Dilke, with all his faults, as a more sensitive statesman than the Hon. Augustus H. Garland.

Lord Randolph Churchill's prominence in English politics is not due altogether to his audacity and to the lack of ability on the Tory side. He is the foremost man of the Primrose League, the new political organization that has imperted so much vigor to the Conservative party. When he demands the retirement of unsuccessful leaders in the Commons and urges that new blood is needed in the Cabinet, the Primrose League through all its ramifications in borough and shire takes up the cry and great pressure is at once brought to bear upon Lord Salisbury. The Morning Post, whose editor is a grand councillor offthe League and one of Lord Randolph Churchill's closest alies, is aiready clamoring for the dismissal of the "old Tory gang," as that erratio nobleman would describe his rivals in the Commons. If it be necessary to have a Conservative leader who will not be overswed by Mr. Gladstone's presence and argumentative powers, Lord Randolph Churchill is the coming man. He is not an orator, albeit a very vigorous speaker, but he will not be afraid 'talk up" to the Grand Old Man.

The official statistics of Cerman commerce for the year 1885 have just been published. Omitting coin and bullion, the value of imports of merchandise was 2,944,400,000 marks, and the value of exports 2,860,200,000 marks. The imports compare with 3.260,000,000 marks last year, and 3,798,000,000 marks ten years ago. The exports compare with 3,205,000,000 marks in 1884, and 2.546,000,000 marks ten years ago. It is stated tnat the decrease in foreign commerce in 1885 was in consequence of the continued fall in prices, and that in quantities the volume of imports increased 29,564 tons compared with 1884, but that the exports decreased 337,733 tons, chiefly in cattle, sheep, swine, scgar, fron goods and machinery.

The name of the Attorney-General of the United States is still Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. The United States is entitled to a large share of public sympathy-and she is getting it.

The President has sent the Oleomargarine bill to Attorney-General Garland for his opinion as to its constitutionality. This is the same Garland who gave the opinion that induced large numbers of persons to pay money to the Pan-Electric Company to their great sorrow and complete loss. In that opinion, speaking of the Pan-Electric patents, Garland wrote: "I have given the subject referred to much attention, and I am clearly of the opinion that the Pan-Electric named by you in no wise in fringes the Bell telephone." But no Judge has yet been found in the United States to sustain Garland's opinion in this matter. Every court that has passed upon the question has decided that Garland's opinion was worthless. Are the farmers and dairymen of the United States to have their interests jeopardized by the opinion of such a man? As all the Southern Senators, including those from Garland's State, opposed this bill, it is probable that Garland will be able to furnish an opinion that it is unconstitutional. It is a pity that some power cannot be found to force him back to the merited obscurity of Hominy Hill.

PERSONAL

" All Washington is still laughing," says " Carp " in The Clereland Leader, "over the afray between Congress-men Cobb and Laird, in which, it will be remembered, Laird struck Cobb on the nose. This man Cobb prides himself on being 'a man of the people,' and not long ago he objected to some West Point legislation on the ground that the schooling there was of little value. When the time came for the vote to be taken Mr. Cobb wrote a letter, I am told, to the reporters of The Congressional Record. excusing himself from toting. It read as follows: 'I am pared with the member from road Island.' This story remines me of the unique discussion in the Illinois Legislatinlines me of the unique discussion in the fillinois Legislature when Civit Service Commissioner Oberly was a reporter there. It was a cood winter morning and one of the members from Egypt, iii., rose and said, pointing to the fruzen nik-tands sunk in the legislative de-ks: 'Mr. Cherman, there are no link in the wells!' As soon as he took his soit a second member arose and said: 'The member from — have said there air no link in the wells! The member arose and said: The member arose and said: 'The memb

Travelling in British Columbia last week Sir John Lady MacDonald rode nearly all one night on the bufferbeam of the locomotive, though the picturesque Rogers Pass and Columbia River region.

General Master Workman Powderly receives about 200 letters a day and answers balf of them. Many of them come from the most outlandish cranks.

Governor Hill will take a short vacation at Blue Mountain Lake in September.

General Boulanger's bitter enmity toward his formar patron and benefactor, the Duc d'Aumaie, is explained One of his first acts on becoming Minister for War was to earch the records and find what had been said of him self. He found that the Duc has reported him to be a good officer, active, very intelligent, but badly brought The remainder of this week will be given up at Geno

to public festivities in connection with the unveiling of the monument to Victor Emmanuel, and among the prominent participants will be the Archbishop, who in 1879 left the city to avoid meeting the royal family. Dr. Dollinger is busily engaged in literary work, but

takes keen interest in all important current even Replying to The Pall Mall Gazette's demand for "

Houre Rule bull framed by Mr. Gladstone on Lord Hart-ington's lines," Mr. Labouchers calls for "a boat framed on the lines of a mansom cab, or a cow on the lines of a coddish." Canon Knox-Little has had a serious relapse of heats

and has been ordered by his physicians to take a year of entire rest.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEED OF SANDPAPER.

From The St. Paul Globs.

As an off-hand speaker Mr. Cleveland is not a success, if the extemporaneous address at Albany is a fair spectmen of his axtemporaneous style. It is about the rockiest public speech we have struck for a long

IT HAD A FORTUNATE INTRODUCTION. There are many excellent features about the new extradition treaty, and not the least admirable thing is connection with it was the enterprise of THE NEW-YORF RIBUNE, which first secured the full text of it and gave it to the public.

MODESTY IN BOSTON,

This now the turn of the Princilla to go into the hands of the yacht tinkers. The Atlantic having reached a certain measure of success by reason of the changes made in her since the June races, the Princilla is to go into the hands of her buildiers to have a lead zeel added, "anniar to that on the Puritan." After a time with continued experiment, the New-York yachts will, perhaps, approach perfection. It is encouraging of this result that each change is intended to bring them mearer result that each change is intended to bring them mearer.

It is nonsense to underestimate the strength or the marvellous political resources of Mr. Blaits. He is today, as he has been for years, the strengest man in the Republican party.

EDITORIAL OPULENCE IN ERIE COUNTY.

From The Suffulo Express.

It has taken one man a week to not the July compone from the Vanderbit bonds by hand. There would say denuty be a great sale for our private automatic bond sutter if we should deside to Trien our own selfish encyment and put it upon the market.

A CURE-ALL FOR DEMOCRATIC ILLS. From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Los the glass pass. It was up pretty not weather next
August for a wrangle, and we hope the convention casy
find that the conflicting Congressional candidases have
themselves, before it assembles, taken the hatchet to a
quiet place, between the mint-bed and the sugar-frough,
and buried it with a wink.

ENDICOTT'S REFLECTION UPON BAYARD.

From The Section Advirtier.

Secretary highwat stonies that he to ordering trote the Mexican frontier, as the but-heated Texasa whim to do, and asks: "Dun't you think is rather retions to make war on Mexico for the ank or one in
when we have tomely attention for so long to the teanities of Canada upon Buintreds of our citizens to
point is well takes, but it exhibits almost too much tibe

ies upon like. Beyond in he approximated by mile

This sum has all been expended and there is still a deficiency of a few hundred dollars. Several hundred thildren are waiting to go as soon as there is money to A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE.

To the Edstor of The Tribune.

814.204 20

SIR: Taking up your daily of yesterday my eyes seem directed to this statement, viz: "There are places now waiting for nearly 1,000 children, provided they could be sent within the next ten days." Inclosed find draft for \$5 for this object. I wish it were ten times and draft for \$5 for this object. I wish it were set times this amount. May the Lord bless it to the great good of the child for whom it shall be used, as also the child's visit to that family who shall receive it.

I ully agree with the Rev. L. A. Ostrander in his remarks or estimate of the baneficial influence upon each, but especially upon the children, as expressed by him his communication of the 24th.

I am glad of the opportunity to contribute to this noble esterprise.

Oucego, N. F., July 25, 1886.

STABBED FOR INTERRUPTING A CARD GAME

Four men, including the bartender, played cards until after midnight on Monday night in Schuman's barroom, at No. 28 Division-st. A truck driver named James Doyle came in and, the players say, interfered with them. A fight ensued, which was continued in the atreet. Doyle was slashed across the top of the head and stabbed in the left eye. Citizens took him to head and stabbed in the left eye. Citizens took him to
the Eidridge Street Station with the broker welfs blade
still in his eye. Two ambulance calls were seet cet.
Surgeon O'Hanlon was unable to remove the broken
blade without forceps, and Doyle, who is thoughs
to be dangerously wounded, was taken to the Gouverner
Sip Horyltal. Policeman Berkley caught George
Meyer, of No. 11 Bowery, running down the Bowery
with his hands besmeared with blood, and arrested him.
The wounded man identified him as the one who had
stabbed him. The prisoner said the wounded man
knocked him down and ktoked him but dealed that be
had used a knife on Deyle. Charles Hoffman, another of
the card players, was arrested and Doyle accused his
of alding in the stabbing. Both men were held without
bail yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court to awais
the result of Doyle's injuries.

CHANGES AMONG AQUEDUCT ENGINEERS. The Aqueduct Commission yesterday held a

long executive session. When they appeared in open seasion several resolutions were handed to Secretary McCullogh by Chairman Spencer and at once passed. sistant engineers and five division engineers, the former to have general control of the work under the direction of the chief engineer. J. Ingraham Miller and Charles Pugsley were appointed first assistant engineers, with salaries of \$4.500 a year each. The salaries of the division engineers are to be \$3,000 each. The salaries of the division engineers are to be made by the Committee on Construction. It was also resolved that, as the seven divisions heretofors existing are now to be merged into five, the services of B. Sherman Gould, engineer of the Fifth Division, and F. W. Walkins, of the Sirth Division, be dispensed with after August 1. It was resolved that if the engineering force be increased hereafter, those employed shall be as far as practicable men who have been previously employed on the Aquednet.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Squire, Dowd and Bald win, was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Hubert O. Thompson, who was at one time a member of the board. The first provided for the appointment of two first as-

THE DEBORAH NURSERY NOT YET HEALTHY. The recent epidemic of typhus feaver in the The recent epidemic of typhus feaver in the Deborah Nursery, at No. 103 East|Broadway, was checked by removing all the inmates to North Brother Island. None of the sick children died, and a large number of children who were taken to the island for a month's outing, did not catch the disease. All the children are back in the nursery again, but the Board of Health has not accomplished all the improvements in the condition of the place that are desired. Sanitary Inspector Goldschmidt yesterday made a report that the nouse No. 95 East Broadway, a branch of the Deborah Nursery, is in a filthy condition. The attic is full of old clothing and rase; the cellar needs cleaning badly, and the drainage is defective. Unless some renovating is done soon, Dr. Goldschmidt thinks, another outbreak of fever there may be looked for.

SECURING THE USE OF TELEGRAPH LINES. It was announced yesterday that the Postal Telegraph Company had obtained from the Canadian Pacific Kalifond Company a contract for the exclusive Pacific Railroad Company's contract plants of the railroad companies, covering the Dominion of Canada and extending through to the Pacific Coast. To the Company is also granted exclusive privinges for its business. The contract is said to run for twenty-five years. The Consolian Facility, however, retains the control and operation of its telegraph lines.

CAMPBELL'S "SIBERIA" SOLD AT AUCTION. A crowd of well-known theatrical people filled one of the pariors of the Morton House yesterday. filled one of the pariors of the Morton House yesterday, They were there to attend the auction sale of "Siberia," one of Bartiey Campbell's nest known plays. It was sold in accordance with the instructions of the receiver of the demested play wright's property. With it would be accordanced play wright's property. With it would be accordanced play wright's property. With it would be accordant to the control of the Arch Street The bilding was not at all brisk and the property was knocked down for \$1.300 to John Holmes, of the Arch Street Theatre Philadelphia, who will put it on the road next season.

GENERAL VAN ALKN'S DEATH.

Major R. B. Grinnell, the brother-in law Major R. B. Grinnell, the brother-in law of General Van Alon. does not agree with the officers of the Umbria, who thick that General Van Alen committed suicide. Major Grinnel thinks that his brother-in-law was swept overboard and that be had no thought of taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of the taking his own life. He accompanied the feereral of the same and sickness. Major Grinnell yealerday returned to England by the Alaska and General Van Alon's so went take to Newport.

CONSIDERING URY-GOODS MEN'S DEMANDA The executive committee of the trunk line met yesterday at the editor of Commissioner Fine, and spent two hours in the discussion of the demands of spent two hours in the discussion of the demants of merchants for a reclassification or dry goods. The master proved to be a bone of contention, and after task long discussion the railroad men adjourned until temorrow, when the question will again be brought to morrow, when the desistion will again be brought to fine a favorable decision in the matter, but should the decision to unfavorable they will take the matter is the United states Courts.

OHIEF ENGINEER LORING AT THE NAVY YAR Chief Engineer Loring, of the Sureas of Steam Engineering, visited the Navy Yant Features and inspected the Asiante and the Vandana, the work upon which is completed. He received the offer saiute of cinven guns. Work to now in progress upon the vessels at the Navy Yard, the Broadjus, keets Digneted, Justata and Richmond. The repairs being man them will be completed in a week, admissing an having been set at work prateriar.

ATTEMPIED SUIVINE OF AN OLD ITALIAM An old Italian, Raifulo Malleonic, attempt a compit autonic last created at No. 13 Jemeral life franch him is bed, westering in blood which for